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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past and previous weeks compared with those of the corresponding weeks last year are as follows:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.	
	Past Week.	Prev. Week.	Same Week, 1858.	Past Week.	Prev. Week.
Flour, bbls.	33,865	32,511	14,580	30,159	34,986
Wheat, bu.	421,178	445,076	144,778	470,796	614,708
Corn, bu.	45,414	61,113	127,479	11,986	24,000
Oats, "	78,758	76,049	12,099	84,878	174,619
Rye, bu.	14,351	21,874	1,665	12,464	15,183
Barley, bu.	44,959	51,878	11,281	40,774	58,393

The following table shows the receipts of flour and wheat (reduced to boshels) each week since the beginning of September, up to the 22d inst.:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT FOR EIGHT WEEKS.

Week ending	1859. Flour, bbls.	1858. Flour, bbls.	1857. Flour, bbls.	1856. Flour, bbls.
Sept. 3.	46,887	41,799	69,447	468,345
" 10.	44,425	49,980	9,425	384,570
" 17.	34,043	30,297	44,503	475,841
" 24.	35,533	39,278	61,731	458,4 2
Oct. 1.	34,005	41,571	49,959	331,75
" 8.	31,861	484 2 8	62,546	446,6 4
" 15.	33,511	44,583	71,244	464,1 6
" 22.	33,865	218,125	70,378	54,9 3
Total, bush.	5,77,357	3,053,906	5,07,382	4,504,283

From the above it will be seen that the receipts of Flour and Wheat for the eight weeks ending Oct. 22, are larger by 264,576 bushels than during the corresponding period in any of the three years previous. The receipts of wheat alone, however, are less by 200,000 bushels than during the same period in 1857, and about 40,000 bushels less than 1856. The increase of mills for the manufacture of flour in the West causes a much larger proportion of the grain to be sent to this market in flour than formerly. In 1856 the receipts of flour for the above eight weeks were 71,866 bbls; in 1857, 102,280 bbls; in 1858, 139,774 bbls; while in 1859 the amount is 235,815 bbls—more than three times the receipts of 1856.

The markets during the past week have been buoyant. Flour advanced 25@30c per barrel; Wheat, 11@13c per bu; Corn, 5@6c; Oats, 5c; Rye, 2c, and Barley 4@44c. For particulars we refer to the weekly review of the markets on the fourth page.

THE POOR OLD POPE.

The news from Italy is full of interest. To enable our readers to comprehend its full significance, we go back for a brief period in the history of the year, and recount one or two events which may have escaped attention in the reaction which followed the peace. Just before the closing scenes at Solferino and Villa Franca, the people of a portion of the Papal territory contiguous to Lombardy and the Duchies of Parma and Modena revolted, and drove out the troops of the Church. After peace was proclaimed, these people forgot to return to their allegiance; and since then have been endeavoring to get on without priestly aid in their governmental affairs. Not long since, a deputation was sent from Romagna, one of the revolted provinces, to Victor Emanuel, offering their allegiance to him. In his reply, he talked as he has done for the past ten years—in favor of constitutional freedom and a responsible government. Rebel as he is against the authority of "God's vicegerent on earth," he expressed his approval of what Romagna and the Legations had done, and promised plainly enough to take them under his protection. When this became known at Rome, passports were sent to Count de Minerva, the Sardinian Minister at the Papal Court, and active preparations for re-conquering the rebellious provinces were set on foot. The Italians, in favor of curtailing priestly rule, have not, meanwhile, been idle. They have been gathering arms and munitions of war, enlisting men, drumming up volunteers, issuing proclamations, and in various ways preparing for the conflict which they saw was approaching. The friends of the Churches, especially in France, and in France especially the higher ecclesiastics, have been calling on Earth and Heaven to restore to the poor old Pope his lost temporal power. But the French journals in the interest of the Emperor have kept up such a fire upon these bishops that their ravings have had little or no effect, except to make the gay Parisians laugh. Thus matters stood when the last steamer before the one of yesterday, sailed. We have not enough of detail in the news before us to enable us to tell what new fright the head of the Church has received from the rebels and schismatics; but it seems to be certain that he has left his capital, for the protection of the King of Naples; and it is devoutly to be hoped that he will return no more. And it is said to be certain also that the revolution with which Rome has been so long threatened cannot much longer be postponed. Thus far France and Austria have been content to look quietly on. What they will do, time only can decide. Whatever they do, Italy will be the theatre of stirring events.

A Sad Case.

Wentworth reproduces that portion of his biography which relates to his first appearance in this city and his purchase of the Chicago *Democrat*—without however giving the details of the latter transaction. His sketch of himself is highly eulogistic until he reaches the concluding paragraph, where he breaks out at the mouth with considerable violence against those whom he designates his enemies. Sensible people are reminded of Giant Pagan in the "Pilgrim's Progress," who having lost his teeth and grown old and decrept, was accustomed to sally out of his cave and roar dismally when he saw any travelers on the highway.

Terrible Outbreak in the California Penitentiary.

On the 20th ult., while a party of eighty prisoners were loading the schooner Bolinas with bricks, they attempted to escape by overpowering the guard. They accordingly seized the man who was overseeing them, carried him on board the vessel, imprisoned the captain and the mate in the hold, and stood out to sea. In their hurry, however, they forgot that the vessel was moored to the buoy, and as soon as she had run out the length of her fastening, could go no farther. In the meanwhile, the guard on shore becoming aware of their movements commenced a cannonade.

The prisoners then seized the captive overseer, and held him up in plain sight in hope that the guard on shore would cease firing as soon as they beheld the jeopordy of their companion—but they were deceived, for the firing continued with vigor until the prisoners showed the white flag and surrendered. A boat was then sent from the shore and the prisoners secured. It was found three men had been killed and eleven wounded, besides the captive overseer, who was shot through the arm, and will probably lose the limb.

The Bolinas was completely riddled, and her rigging much cut up.

Iowa.

The Dubuque *Times* of yesterday says the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Page, Tremont, Mills and Montgomery, has elected J. A. Hawley, Republican, and that the Senate will be composed of 31 Republicans and 19 Democrats. Late returns from the Southwest part of the State show that the Republicans will have a larger majority in the House than has heretofore been supposed.

Minnesota Election.

The Lake Superior *Chronicle*, and private letters, give us the result of the State election on the Lake Shore. In the counties of St. Louis, Lake, Carlton, &c., Becker had 53 votes, and Sumner 96 votes. Grand Marais and Grand Portage were to hear from.—From precincts the Superior paper thinks may increase Becker's majority up to 80! Our private information is, however, that no election was probably held at Grand Marais, and that if any poll was opened at Grand Portage, not over a half dozen votes were cast. Chippewa Indians voted at the precinct of Fond du Lac.—*St. Paul Minnesotian.*

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal* truly says that the Democratic press are just now doing more than ten thousand "Osawatomie Browns" could do to excite an insurrection among the slaves at the South. Only convince the slaves (as these papers seem determined to do) that all who profess Republicanism are ready to aid such an insurrection, and risings, at a hundred points, may be very speedily looked for.

☞ The product of the vineyards on the Ohio River, this year, between Rural and Mayaville, will be 1,350,000 gallons.

☞ A Boston milk-dealer was fined $20 and costs, on Tuesday last, for selling milk to which twenty-two per cent. of water had been added.

THE CITY.

MUSIC.—"Oh, Happy Dream," words by Lusia Miller, music by Verdi, has been sent us by Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston. We presume it can be had of our music sellers.

LARCENY.—A German, a whitewasher, named John Bechler, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of stealing $6 in money from Alexander Voley on whose premises he was laboring. He was held for examination.

PERRY NOT "INSULTED."—The Philadelphia *Press* denies that Barry Sullivan spit upon Harry Perry the other night at Walnut street Theatre. The spitting was merely dramatic, and one of Mr. Sullivan's "points" in Richard III.

STEALING A WATCH.—A teamster, named Thomas Sampson, was arrested Monday evening, and brought to the Armory, on the charge of stealing a watch from a man by the name of Francis, who has a room on West Lake street. He was held in $100 to answer.

ATLANTIC FOR NOVEMBER.—The Atlantic Monthly for November has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. They have had the edges of the Atlantic neatly trimmed, making the magazine all ready for perusal, although still leaving sufficient margin for binding.

SCHR. CLEARED FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The schr. *Fame*, Capt. Russell, cleared from this port yesterday for New Orleans, *via* the Illinois and Michigan Canal, with a cargo of fish and evergreen object he had in view, and he repeatedly told him his only object was to free slaves, and he was willing to fight pro-slavery men to accomplish that object. On one occasion during the attack, I said to Brown, "this is getting hot work, and if you will allow me to interfere, I can possibly accommodate matters." He went out with Stevens with a flag of truce on Monday afternoon. He requested Stevens to remain while he went forward, when he (Stevens) was fired on and fell. I recognize only Brown and Stevens. I counted 23 men together in the morning with Sharp's rifles. When Stevens was lying wounded he remarked to me "I have been cruelly deceived."

Washington recalled—said that in conversation with Gov. Wise, Brown was told he need not answer questions unless he chose; that Brown replied that he had nothing to conceal, had no favors to ask, that he had arms enough for 2,000 men, and could get enough for 5,000 if wanted.

Armstead Ball stated particulars of his arrest by insurgents; had interview after his arrest, with Brown, who stated his purpose for his child's play, and was prepared to carry out his designs; that his object was not to make war against the people, and they would not be injured if they remained quiet. His object was to place the United States arms in the hands of black men, and proposed to free all slaves in the vicinity. Brown repeatedly said his whole object was to release the slaves. I asked him if some plan could not be arranged for liberation of self and prisoners. He said we could only be released by furnishing able bodied slaves in place of each. I recognized Stevens, Green and Brown; told prisoners when Lewis Sharp by the marines was about being made, that although he did not intend to injure them himself, they should equally occupy the post of danger with himself; that if they were not dear enough in their fellow citizens to accept the terms he had proposed to procure their safety, they must be most barbarous; Gregson, on the other hand, told myself and friends to get behind the engines, that he did not wish to see any of us injured; one of the insurgents heard him say, "Have dropped him;" did not see Capt. Brown's fire once from the engine house; does not think he fired on ce; Green fired several times; prisoners never were unnecessarily exposed.

John Alstadt, one of the slave owners, who was brought into the Armory with slaves, detailed particulars of battering down his doors and seizure by six armed men.

At this point Stevens appeared to be fainting, and a mattress was procured for him, on which he laid during the balance of the examination.

Alstadt resumed—thinks Brown fired several times, knows he saw him with gun leveled. Saw all the prisoners except the yellow man, Copeland.

Alex. Kelly detailed particulars of collision with the insurgents, and exchanging several shots; could not identify any of the prisoners.

Wm. Johnson testified to the arrest of Copeland, the yellow man who was attempting to escape across the river. He was armed with a spear and rifle, in the middle of the Shenandoah. Said he had been placed in charge of Hall's rifle factory by Capt. Brown.

Andrew Kennedy was at the jail when Copeland was brought in. Said he came from the Western Reserve, Ohio; that Brown came there in August and employed him at thirty dollars per month.

Faulkner objected to the testimony as implicating White, prisoner. The presiding Judge said his testimony could only be received as impli cating himself.

Kennedy resumed: Copeland said our object was to release the slaves of this country; that he knew of nineteen in the party, but there were several others he did not know. Joseph A. Bruce was one of the prisoners in the engine-house, and was permitted to go out several times with a flag of truce, during the firing. Coppice fired twice, and at the second fire Brown remarked, "that man is down." Witness then asked permission to go out, and found that Beckham had been shot, and has no doubt that Coppice shot him.

Alstadt recalled.—Thinks that Capt. Brown shot the marine who was killed; saw him fire.

The preliminary examination being concluded, the Court remanded the prisoners for trial before the Circuit Court. The examination today is merely to see whether the charges are of sufficient importance to go before the Grand Jury to morrow. The jury will report a bill of indictment, and the case will be immediately called up for trial. There is an evident intention to hur y the trial through and execute the prisoners as soon as possible, for fear of attempts being made to rescue them. In cases of servile insurrection thirty days is not required between the conviction and execution, as in other capital convictions.

CIRCUIT COURT, JEFFERSON CO.—Judge Richard Parker on the bench.—Court assembled at 9 o'clock. The Grand Jury, at 5 o'clock, returned into Court and stated that they had not finished the examination of witnesses, and were discharged until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is rumored that Brown is desirous to make a full statement of his motives and intentions through the press, but the Court has refused all further access to him by reporters, fearing he may put forth something calculated to influence the public mind and to have a bad effect on slaves.

The mother of Cook's wife was in the court house throughout the examination.

On Sunday night a woman who keeps the canal lock says Cook came to her house and asked to warm himself. She knows him well and is a relative of his wife.

Coppice says he had a brother in the party and that Brown had three sons; also, that there were two others, named Taylor and Hazlett, so that including Cook, five have escaped; twelve killed, five captured, making 22.

The trial will commence to-morrow morning beyond doubt, though much difficulty is anticipated in obtaining a jury. Capt. Brown's object in refusing counsel is, that if he has counsel he will not be allowed to speak himself, and Southern counsel will not be willing to express his views.

The reason given for hurrying the trial is that the people of the whole country is kept in a state of excitement, and a large force is required to prevent attempts to rescue the prisoners.

It is presumed they will demand separate trials. After conviction but few days will be given them before execution, though all but Brown will make full confessions. The prisoners, as brought before Court, present a pitiable sight, Brown and Stevens being unable to stand without assistance. Brown has three sword stabs in his body, and one sabre cut on his head. Stevens has three balls in his head and had two in his breast and one in his arm. He was also cut on the forehead with a rifle bullet which glanced off, leaving a bad wound.

Election Frauds in Nebraska.

The Omaha City *Republican* says the frauds perpetrated at the recent election of delegate to Congress for Kansas fully equal those at Oxford and Dickspon in Kansas. Returns from Fort Kearney give Estabrook 238 majority, while it is asserted that not 25 legal voters reside there.

The same paper notices the discovery of an organized gang of robbers in that neighborhood, implicating an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; an ex-Sheriff, and several other prominent citizens.

Fire in New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 25.—Two fires occurred here last night, one on South second and the other on Chesnut street. Among the sufferers are Chas. Foxfield, Stove dealer; J. C. Reed, Dentist; Tilden, Confectioner, and Messrs. Cummings, owners of the building. Loss somewhere to $15,000.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY FESTIVAL.—The following Committee of Escort was appointed by the metting held at the Briggs House on Monday evening last:

COMMITTEE OF ESCORT.

His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen of the city of Chicago; Gen. Thomas J. Pitkin in Instruction, F. T. Hovis, Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Reuben Cheraland, divr superintendent, Isaac Cook, Postmaster of Chicago; A. Harver, Treasurer, Jy G V Dyer, G S Hubbard, Peter Page, James Allen, A. Gurdon Saltonstall, Wm. Kimball, B F Strathern, Collector of Customs; C N Pins, U S Marshal; Phillip Rogers, U S Commissioner; J S Sumner, President of Board of Trade; E S Wells, President Young Men's Association; Cyrus Bentley, President of the Young Men's Christian Association; W S Johnson, President of the Auditorium Co.; Hon Thos Dyer, Gen. H. Strong, Gen. H. Smith, Dr B McVicker, Van H Higgins, Colin Harvell & Co., Wadsworth & Weston, E Mandeworth, Clark & Dater, Flanders, McKindley & Co., Durand, Bros. & Powers, Wright & Ferry, Smith, Pollard & Co., Strong & Wiley Bros., G W Dole, Hon Kinzie, Col R J Hammond, J J Hamlin, Jr., Scott, Hall & Co., Dogan & Wiley Bros., Hills Hardenburgh & Williams, Osborn, Adams & Co., Hoyt & Ferry, Smith, Pollard & Co., Strong & Wiley Bros., E D Foster, A G Coventry, Wm M Rose, Hon Isaac Cook, Richard & Co., C D Boone, M D, Geo A Meech, Gray, Phelps & Co., Grey, Sherer & Co., Wm Brown, Lorther Haven, Samuel B Ward, L P Hilliard, Aaron Gibbs, M D, Elder Farmer, and many others.

INAUGURATION OF PROFESSORS.—The inauguration of Rev. Drs. Rice, Lord, Halsey and Scott, as Professors of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest for the Presbyterian (O. S.) Church, took place at the North Church (Rev. Dr. Rice's,) last evening, in the presence of a rather limited audience. The service was opened by prayer and singing, after which Rev. Dr. Wilson, President of the Board of Trustees of the Seminary, delivered a sermon. The Rev. John H. Brown, of Springfield, then administered the presbyter; pledge to the Professors elect, wherein it is enjoined upon them to be, in all things pertaining to their duties, governed by the Westminster Catechism and the fundamental principles of the Presbyterian Church, and closed with a formal charge to the newly inaugurated Professors, and with prayer and singing the Doxology.

This afternoon Rev. Drs. Rice and Lord, and this evening the Rev. Drs. Halsey and Scott, will deliver inaugural addresses, commencing at 2½ and 7 o'clock. These exercises will take place at Dr. Rice's Church.

POLICE.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday morning at the Police Court by Justice Milliken:

Francis Manly, a boy, vagrancy, sent to the Reform School.

Hugh Garrity, charged with violating the bridge ordinance, was discharged.

Frank Towle, renting a house for purposes of prostitution, was fined $50.

Lewis Wangersheim, undertook to play the officer, and was arrested. After examination, he was let off.

Martin Vizard was held in $100 for committing an assault with intent to kill.

Alice Elwood, larceny and disorderly conduct, $5. Bridget Hennessey, disorderly, discharged. Laticia McAndrews, drunk, $5 and 90 days. Thomas McNally, drunk and disorderly, $3. Mary Finnegan, drunk and vagrancy, $5. George Emerson, drunk and disorderly, $10.

Thomas Sampson, for stealing a watch was held in $100 bail.

PRESIDENT BURNET.—Prest. D. S. Burnet was listened to last night, in the Meeting House of the First Christian Church, (Disciples) with much interest by an attentive audience. Prest. Burnet is a man of rare talents, and an eloquent speaker. His subject—"The Primitive Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ," is presented so clearly, forcibly and eloquently, that few can find fault with his style, manner or matter. Mr. B. preaches this evening at the same place, and will speak every night during the week at 7½ o'clock, at the meeting House on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker street, West Side.

CHILDREN LOST.—Two beautiful little children, Edmund and Mary Ann Leicester, six and four years old, wandered from the Home of the Friendless a few days since, and have not yet been found. Their mother, an industrious, worthy woman, unable to provide for them, a few months since surrendered them to the "Home." They formerly lived near the corner of Union and Owen streets, and it is believed that an old bag, living in that neighborhood, has stolen them. Any information respecting them will be gratefully received, either at the Home or at 91 Randolph street.

E. F. DICKINSON.

CARD.—The Chicago Orphan Asylum return thanks to the Society of the "F. B. M.," for their donation of desks and seats for a school room, just fitted up in the establishment. Also, to Henry Greenleaf, Esq., (connected with the firm of Hamilton & Quincy R. R.,) for a large stove and Mitchell's outline maps, for same purpose. Also, to Rufus Blanchard, Esq., for map of the United States.

HENRY E. SEELEY, Sec'y.

[OFFICIAL.]

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.] October 24th, 1859.

Present—Aldermen Long, Botsford, Harris, Reno and Alston.

No quorum.

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

MURDERERS AT LARGE.—"Harper's Ferry Riot" is not to be compared with the murders committed daily in every part of the United States by the use of camphene and burning fluid. O, ye who have little ones, beware! Call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street, and purchase a non explosive Oil and Lamp which will give a better and cheaper light than the above mentioned. oc25-71 a760

☞ By the removal of Wamsley & Hueston to 41 and 43 Clark street, they have secured unequalled accommodations for both their wholesale and retail trade.

They now exhibit altogether the largest stock of Millinery at retail to be found in the city; and are showing good taste in their styles of Cloaks and Talmas. oc24 4t

☞ Singer's Family Sewing Machines. *Also, their Manufacturing Machines, for Tailoring and Leather Sewing*, at 66 Lake street. oc21 6t

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers, Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oc17 2m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 133 Lake st. su27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comerciante La Urisana Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejor De La Habana!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 65 South Clark street. Try them.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of H. Finch, Esq., Norwood, Ill., by the Rev. Edward Taylor, FRANK S. STEBBINS, of the firm of Stebbins & Crampton, Chicago, Ill., and LOUISA M. ARNOLD, youngest daughter of the late Gideon Thompson, Esq., Watertown, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY.

100 VARIETIES OF

LUBIN'S NEWEST EXTRACTS.
LUBIN'S NEWEST EXTRACTS, EAU DE COLOGNE.
LUBIN'S NEWEST EXTRACTS, EAU DE COLOGNE.
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New and Fashionable Perfumes
CONSTANTLY RECEIVED AT
BUCK & RAYNER'S
Central Prescription Drug Store,
84.....Clark street, opp. Court House.....84

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Printers' Warehouse,
80.....WASHINGTON STREET.....80
CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, more than a competitor can furnish, at a lower rate than can be purchased elsewhere. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new pamphlet book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.

L. DODGE, Treasurer.

DRAPER'S PATENT SELF-CLEANING
WATER FILTER.

This is the thing to attach to the Hydrant, to take the impurities out of the water, for Drinking, Cooking and Washing.

It needs only to be tried to show its great value.

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R. D. M'FARLANE'S Stove Establishment, No. 84 Lasalle street.

And by the subscribers, Agents for Proprietors.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later From Europe.

DEATH OF STEPHENSON.

EXCITING NEWS FROM ITALY

THE POPE LEAVES ROME.

The Zurich Conference.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., one day later than received by the Anglo Saxon, off Farther Point.

Austria has refused to diminish the amount of the debt of Lombardy due to Sardinia. France and Piedmont propose to submit the point to arbitration.

ITALY.—Numerous arrests had been made at Parma, and the principal authors of and accomplices in the murder of Anvite, officer of the ex-Duke, were in the hands of justice. The city had become tranquil, and the disarming of the populace had been ordered. It was surrounded by Modenese and Tuscan troops.

General Garribaldi had issued a proclamation to the army of Italy. He thus addresses them:

"Soldiers, the hour for a new struggle approaches. The enemy is threatening, and will perhaps attack us before many days are over. In addressing my old companions of Lombardy, I know I am not speaking to deaf men, and that it is enough to tell them that we are going to fight the enemy of Italy. I shall look to see you then form in your ranks.

"Dated, Bologna, Oct. 5th."

The Pope was to have an interview with the King of Naples at Castel Gondolfo, where he will prolong his stay on account of the agitation reigning in Rome. After his departure from Rome, a demonstration took place in honor of the Sardinian Ambassador, whose dismissal has been demanded. A crowd of visitors, estimated at about 10,000, left their cards at the Ambassador's residence. The French *gen d'armes* preserved order, but the effect of the demonstration was profound. The Ambassador was to leave on the 10th, when another silent demonstration would be effected.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.—A Zurich despatch of the 15th says the conferences do not draw to a close. Austria still refuses to diminish the amount of the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Sardinia. The Austrian Minister is not only resisted by Sardinia, but do s not receive the support of France, who has proposed to submit the disputed point to the arbitration of another power. No answer had yet been received to this proposition. The French government wishes the arrears of the pensions of the Monte Napoleon should be settled, and that the debt of the late war to be included in the settlement of the debt which will have to be paid by Austria and Piedmont.

FRANCE.—The Emperor was expected at Paris on Wednesday night. An envoy of the Sultan and Viceroy of Egypt had been sent to the Viceroy of Egypt to oppose the continuation of the works on the Suez Canal. The foreign Consuls had immediately assembled to take action on the matter.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid state that the Emperor of Morocco had ratified the arrangement concerning the frontier line of Melilla, and expressed his readiness to give Spain all the satisfaction she demanded.

TURKEY.—Additional discoveries have been made of a constantinople concerning the recent conspiracy for the assassination of the Sultan. It is asserted that incendiary machines have been discovered in the Seraglio, destined to burn the European part of the town.

The Grand Vizier has tendered his resignation, but it was refused, but it was evident, however, that the dissolution of the Ministry was inevitable. A new loan had been contracted under heavy conditions.

SYRIA.—On the occasion of the obsequies of the late Bey of Tunis, the Moors assailed the Jews, and wounded a few Christians. They also wounded a minister of the new Bey.

Arrival of the California Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The North Atlantic Steamship Co.'s steamer Edward Tyrer, FRANCIS GRAY, from Aspinwall, with California advices to the 5th and $1,800,000 in specie, arrived at this port this evening, her passage having made the trip from San Francisco to New York in 19 days, the fastest time on record.

The steamship Golden Age, with Lieut. Gen. Scott on board, left San Juan del Acapulco on the 9th inst., for San Francisco.

The following are the principal consignees of gold on board the Baltic: Wells, Fargo & Co., $300,000; American Exchange Bank, $134,000; A. Belmont, $116,000; W. T. Colman & Co., $85,000; Naylor & Co., $70,000; Sturmer & Co., $64,000; Derham & Co., $65,000; Freman & Co., $37,000; Wm. Hoge & Co., $32,000; E. Kelly & Co., $103,000; Metropolitan Bank, $77,000; J. Patrick, $68,000; Page, Bacon & Co., $74,000; E. Stranahan & Co., $45,000; Taafe, McCahill & Co., $60,000; S. D. Crane, $35,000.

Colonel Wright, Inspector General of San Francisco, had entered the field for the United States Senatorship.

Advices from San Bernardine reports a serious row between the Mormons and Gentiles, in which several persons were wounded, but none dangerously.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.—Victoria dates to the 27th, give no new developments in regard to the San Juan affair.

The Victoria papers say that a notice had been posted on the wharf that the revenue laws of the United States are in force at all the islands east of the Canal, and that their goods will be seized and confiscated if the laws are not complied with. A vessel which had landed liquor, had been confiscated and the party fined $500 and one year's imprisonment.

CALIFORNIA.—An outbreak has occurred at the California State Prison, which was suppressed after 2 men were killed and 13 wounded, including one of the overseers.

The schooner Bolmar, lying at Quarry Point, was the scene of the affray, some fifty of the convicts having made an attempt to run away with her.

SALT LAKE.—The Salt Lake advices are to the 21st Sept. Mr. Carpenter, a prominent merchant, has been killed by the Danites.

Rumors prevail of several companies of emigrants having been plundered by the Indians on the Northern route and several killed.

CENTRAL GEORGIA AND MOBILE.—The revolution in the State of Bolivia was attracting attention. The advices represent the National Congress had declared the State in a state of siege. Rumor says the Government forces were defeated at Meniporis, with a loss of 60 killed and 200 prisoners, and that the Revolutionists had taken up a strong position to prevent the National forces from descending the river.

CUBA.—Valparaiso dates are to Sept. 15th. An expedition of 2,000 men were preparing to chastise the Arancanian Indians, who were in entire possession of the Island of Vergara, which had been given to their inhabitants.

PERU.—The forces to act against Ecuador or Bolivia, were embarking at Callao.

ECUADOR.—President Robles had left the country, and Gen. Franco was declared Supreme Chief.

The Harper's Ferry Emeute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A letter from Senator Mason, after due investigation into the Harper's Ferry difficulty, says there was no insurrection in any form whatever on the part of the inhabitants of that town or vicinity. The fact is undoubted, that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form, so far as can be discovered. Not one of the nineteen escaped. Not a slave escaped or attempted to escape during the tumult. Of the few carried off by Cook across the river, one escaped from him and came safely back, and one, it appears was drowned while crossing the river homeward bound.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Oct. 25.—The examination of the Harper's Ferry prisoners will be commenced to-day. The law requires that the decision of the Justices of the examining court, when the number from 5 to 16, must be unanimous. The prisoners will be examined together, and it is supposed that the examination trial will be concluded by 12 o'clock, to which hour the Grand Jury have been adjourned by the Court. The Grand jury will then take up the case immediately, and the indictment, which are already prepared, will probably be presented to the Court on Wednesday morning, when the trial of the prisoners will commence before the Court and Jury. Should they be found guilty, and sentence of death be pronounced upon them, the Judge, under the laws of this State, fixes the day of execution, independent of the Governor.

Douglas Again in Print.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* furnishes a full analysis of Senator Douglas' rejoinder to Attorney General Black's review on his article on Popular Sovereignty. Mr. Douglas enters into the merits of the subject at considerable length, arguing in favor of the position which he originally assumed.

He severely quotes to sustain his views. In conclusion he replies with much indignation the charge preferred by the Attorney General that he is a hard working candidate for the Presidency, and says that at his time of life, he would much prefer to finish out his term in the Senate, with the chance he has of a re-election, to being nominated for a four years Presidential term.

From Brazos Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—The steamer Ariston, from Brazos on the 20th inst., has arrived at this port, with $38,000 in specie.

Cortenas, the Mexican outlaw, was still encamped at Rio with 350 men. The Indians were joining him.

An Outrage.

BOSTON Oct. 25th.—Capt. Horton of the ship Arlington of Hallowell, reports that while passing the Straits of Gibralter a two pound shot was fired from the Spanish fort of Furita, which passed entirely through the ship, striking just under the main channel on the starboard side.

Examination of the Insurrectionists.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 25.—Mr. Harding addressed Brown and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts, as Counsel.

Brown replied, I wish to say that I have sent for Counsel. I did apply through the advice of some persons, to some persons whose names I do not now recollect, to act as Counsel for me, and I have sent for other Counsel than who have had no possible opportunity to see me. I wish for Counsel if I am to have a trial; but if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said, I do not care anything about Counsel. It is unnecessary to trouble any gentleman with that duty.

Harding—You are to have a fair trial.

Brown—There were certain men, I think Mr. Botts was one of them, who declined acting as Counsel, but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was one, because I have heard so many names. I am a stranger here. I do not know the disposition or character of the gentleman named. I have applied for Counsel of my own, and don'tless could have them if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can reach here; but if that is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense can be saved.

Harding—The question is: Do you desire the aid of Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as your Counsel? Please answer yes or no.

Brown—I cannot regard this as an examination, under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of very little account to me. If they had designed to assist me as counsel, I should have wanted an opportunity to consult them at my leisure.

Harding—Are you willing these gentlemen should act as you counsel?

Stevens—I am willing that gentleman shall, (pointing to Botts).

Harding—Do you object to Faulkner?

Stevens—No; I am willing to take both.

Harding addressed each of the prisoners separately, and each stated their willingness to be defended by the counsel named.

The Court issued a peremptory order that the press should not publish detailed testimony, as it would render the getting of a jury before the Circut Court impossible.

Lewis Washington stated that about 1 o'clock on Sunday night he was asleep and was awakened by a noise. Heard his name called and went down, when he was surrounded by six men. Stevens appeared in command. Cook, Coppice, and two negroes, prisoners, were along, and another white man whom he afterwards recognized as Kagi. Washington then proceeded to detail all the particulars of his being taken as prisoner with his negroes to the Armory, and subsequent events up to the attack by the marines, and his deliverance.

A. M. Kitzmiller gave particulars of being taken prisoner and locked up; subsequently had several interviews with Brown, who always treated them with a great deal of respect and courtesy; endeavored to ascertain from Brown what object he had in view, and he repeatedly told him his only object was to free slaves, and he was willing to fight pro-slavery men to accomplish that object. On one occasion during the attack, I said to Brown, "this is getting hot work, and if you will allow me to interfere, I can possibly accommodate matters." He went out with Stevens with a flag of truce on Monday afternoon. He requested Stevens to remain while he went forward, when he (Stevens) was fired on and fell. I recognize only Brown and Stevens. I counted 23 men together in the morning with Sharp's rifles. When Stevens was lying wounded he remarked to me "I have been cruelly deceived."

Washington recalled—said that in conversation with Gov. Wise, Brown was told he need not answer questions unless he chose; that Brown replied that he had nothing to conceal, had no favors to ask, that he had arms enough for 2,000 men, and could get enough for 5,000 if wanted.

Armstead Ball stated particulars of his arrest by insurgents; had interview after his arrest, with Brown, who stated his purpose for his child's play, and was prepared to carry out his designs; that his object was not to make war against the people, and they would not be injured if they remained quiet. His object was to place the United States arms in the hands of black men, and proposed to free all slaves in the vicinity. Brown repeatedly said his whole object was to release the slaves. I asked him if some plan could not be arranged for liberation of self and prisoners. He said we could only be released by furnishing able bodied slaves in place of each. I recognized Stevens, Green and Brown; told prisoners when Lewis Sharp by the marines was about being made, that although he did not intend to injure them himself, they should equally occupy the post of danger with himself; that if they were not dear enough in their fellow citizens to accept the terms he had proposed to procure their safety, they must be most barbarous; Gregson, on the other hand, told myself and friends to get behind the engines, that he did not wish to see any of us injured; one of the insurgents heard him say, "Have dropped him;" did not see Capt. Brown's fire once from the engine house; does not think he fired on ce; Green fired several times; prisoners never were unnecessarily exposed.

John Alstadt, one of the slave owners, who was brought into the Armory with slaves, detailed particulars of battering down his doors and seizure by six armed men.

At this point Stevens appeared to be fainting, and a mattress was procured for him, on which he laid during the balance of the examination.

Alstadt resumed—thinks Brown fired several times, knows he saw him with gun leveled. Saw all the prisoners except the yellow man, Copeland.

Alex. Kelly detailed particulars of collision with the insurgents, and exchanging several shots; could not identify any of the prisoners.

Wm. Johnson testified to the arrest of Copeland, the yellow man who was attempting to escape across the river. He was armed with a spear and rifle, in the middle of the Shenandoah. Said he had been placed in charge of Hall's rifle factory by Capt. Brown.

Andrew Kennedy was at the jail when Copeland was brought in. Said he came from the Western Reserve, Ohio; that Brown came there in August and employed him at thirty dollars per month.

Faulkner objected to the testimony as implicating White, prisoner. The presiding Judge said his testimony could only be received as implicating himself.

Kennedy resumed: Copeland said our object was to release the slaves of this country; that he kn

Press & Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1859.

THE PATRIARCHAL TENURE.

Gov. Wise made a speech in Richmond, on Saturday last. Among other things he is reported as having said: "This Kansas puffen" (Brown) made a great mistake as to the disposition of the slaves to fly to his standard. "The Abolitionists cannot comprehend that "they are held among us by a patriarchal "tenure."

This reminds one of the boy who whistled in passing through the grave-yard, to keep his courage up. The Slave-holders have even less confidence in the "patriarchal tenure" than the "Abolitionists." Probably no man in all Virginia was more scared lest the "patriarchal tenure" would give way, than the valorous and windy Wise. If the slaves are so attached to their masters by bonds of love and devotion, that no Abolition sympathizers can shake their affection or weaken their allegiance, why in the name of common sense, are their masters eternally in dread of servile insurrections? Why is the South filled with white patrols? Why does every slave-holder go armed to the teeth; and why is his house an arsenal of deadly weapons of defence? Why does the rustle of every bush send a thrill through him? Why are the blacks watched so closely and suspiciously? Why have the slave breeders so little confidence in the patriarchal tenure? If Gov. Wise is to be believed, how came the whole State of Virginia to be panic-stricken and himself thrown into hysterics of fright upon the news of the wretched *emeute* at Harper's Ferry. Crazy Brown and his sixteen lunatics were magnified into "500 slaves who had risen against their masters!" And there was not a slaveholder in all the South but felt a dread lest his own slaves would also strike for their liberty. The "patriarchal tenure" may answer as a rhetorical flourish to round off a grandiloquent period; but the slaveholders feel in their inmost hearts that it is weaker than a rope of sand. Their trust is reposed, not in the attachment of the slaves to their bondage, but in the efficacy of rifles and revolvers, and in Northern bayonets and sabres. It is part of the lesson impressed upon the minds of the slaves, that should they attempt to sever their bonds, the mighty North would come down on them like an avalanche and crush them.

Governor Wise and his fellow slave breeders place infinitely more reliance upon the strong arm of Federal power and Northern regiments than on their patriarchal tenure, to quell a similar insurrection. In proof of this need we other evidence than their own late conduct? When it was supposed that the "niggers" were getting loose at Harper's Ferry, their first act was to rush to Uncle Sam and implore him to fly to the rescue of the patriarchs! The love of the slave for his chains is a huge, unnatural lie, and the daily lives of the whole slave holding fraternity bear continual testimony against the assumption.

Thomas Jefferson, himself a Virginian, declared that "the whole commerce between "master and slave is a perpetual exercise of "the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. I tremble "for my country, when I reflect that God is "just—that his justice cannot sleep forever." What a comment upon the patriarchal system! The Harper Ferry slaves saw the mad folly of making the attempt to regain their liberty, and had the sense and prudence to remain quiet, and refuse to run into the jaws of certain destruction. This is the extent of the patriarchal tenure, and no more.

But suppose a war should break out between this country and Great Britain, how much reverence or affection would the slaves of Virginia or any other slave State exhibit for the patriarchal institution? Let them know that an army of Canadian fugitives and West India free colored soldiers had landed at Norfolk, Charleston, Mobile or Savannah, and proclaimed freedom, and offered them arms to achieve it, how many of the four millions of slaves would decline the opportunity, or refuse to obey the summons to strike and be free? We confess this is an ugly view of the patriarchal institution, but it is one that no patriot dare ignore. Democratic demagogues may stun the country with their clamors and rarings against Republicans, but that will not ward off the terrible consequences to the South, of a war with Great Britain. So long as the United States keeps clear of a collision with the mother country, and Heaven grant it may be forever, the peculiar institution may escape a disastrous termination.

If a *supposed* insurrection in the sparse slave population of Northern Virginia throws the whole South into consternation, what kind of security will that section enjoy when thousands of ship loads of the same incendiary material have been brought fresh from Africa, filling up the southern States? We appeal to the conservative men of the country to say which is the safest and best policy: the Democratic, which is striving to multiply and expand this volcanic element, or the Republican which seeks to limit and circumscribe it, and place it in the way of ultimate extinction.

AN OLD TRICK OF THE ENEMY.

It is not likely that any considerable number of the Republicans of Cook County will be deluded into the support of any so-called "people's ticket," which may be got up between this time and the County election. This is an old Democratic dodge, invariably resorted to by that party in counties where they stand no chance of electing a straight ticket of their own men; and although they have as yet taken no public step towards getting up such a ticket in this County, still there is no doubt that they will do so. Their object is to get hold of the patronage of a portion of the offices of this County, throufh the aid of Republican votes, to be used in efforts to secure Democratic ascendency hereafter. They are particularly anxious to do now in view of the important National and State elections of next year; and our Republican friends cannot be too keenly alive to the effort that will be made to wheedle them, by false pretence, into the support of a mongrel ticket. Let no Republican either permit his name to go upon such a ticket, or be persuaded to commit himself to its support, under any circumstances. The principles of Republicanism can only be carried out by maintaining the integrity of the party organization, and it is moral treason to break down or weaken the efficiency of the latter. The Convention which meets on Tuesday next, will doubtless put in nomination a ticket worthy the undivided support of the party, and no Republican will be true to the principles he professes or in the line of patriotic duty, who does not labor diligently for its success.

NEWS FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

The letter from Auraria, published in another column of this sheet, is not vouched for by us, though we have no doubt of the integrity and capability of the writer. His statements are remarkable; and if verified by others, the result of the discoveries which he announces will be of great importance to the West as well as to the whole commercial world. Of one thing, we take it, the country is already convinced, that is the existence of gold at Pike's Peak in quantities sufficient to remunerate the digger who seeks it. The continued arrivals of the precious metal in the towns along the frontier and at Chicago and St. Louis, and the costly and extensive works undertaken in the diggings to procure supplies of water, prove that. What more than time and further explorations will prove, we do not venture to say. The letter, such as it is, and the now admitted and current facts in relation to the mining region, are commended to the sagacious journals which no longer say that in June last, were in full cry after the PRESS AND TRIBUNE for keeping the public advised of the progress of discovery in that far off region.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

A Lond Description of the Mining Country and its Resources.

THE GOLD SAID TO BE INEXHAUSTIBLE.

We have permission to publish the following letter, written at Auraria, K. T., by JOHN M. CLARK, late of Chicago, to his brother, BATES CLARK, Esq., a highly respectable gentleman of this city. The writer, personally unknown to us, is said to be a man of undoubted integrity:

AURARIA, October 12th, 1859.

THE MINES.

Dear Brother: I am surprised, and in fact mortified, that you should still continue to express doubt as to the future of this country. We have mines which all now admit to be beyond all comparison *the richest in the world*. You may think this exaggeration, but reflect that it is upon our *quartz leads* that we depend, and not upon our bars or gulch diggings, although we have an abundance of them. It was the latter that yielded so well in California, and for the reason that all the capital required to work them was a shovel, a pan, and a resolute arm. But they are soon worked out (as they are now entirely so in California), and then the main dependence of the country lies in the veins or quarts. Of these we have the greatest quantity and of the richest quartz in the world, without any exception whatever. If you desire proof of this, I would state that the quartz of California, which heretofore has been considered unsurpassable, yields the only on an average about $5 per ton, while our mills here, rude though the are, are rapidly making money and paying from $50 to $200, and even higher. Harry Gunnell, a young man of my acquaintance here, has got out 200 cords of quartz, for which he has refused $500 per cord. As to the quantity of gold that has been in the United States working together could not exhaust the leads of Gregory's District alone in a *million centuries*. It is inexhaustible.

As I have before written you, I made a map of the leads on Eureka Hill. That map will have arrived in Chicago by the time you receive this. I refer you to it in confirmation of what I have said. It is in the possession of Josh. Dent, Secretary of the Mammoth Quartz Mining Company. You will there see how that hill is intersected by various leads. Now, conceive of a vast area of country over which they are equally well distributed, and then (knowing them to be as deep as the bottomless pit) calculate, if you can, the time and force required to exhaust them. Every day that the mines are worked they are improving. There is not a man now at work in the mountains that is not making money.

OTHER MINERALS—COAL, LEAD, SILVER.

But the mines of gold are not our only resources. We have abundance of splendid stone coal, and we discovered a seam of the finest anthracite coal the other day, cropping out it is only about two inches thick, but could probably be found thicker if worked into the hill. In my letter to Scoville I stated that Cam and myself were about taking a trip into the Pineries of Plum Creek. The discovery of that coal bed was one result of that trip. In addition to this we found whole mountains, and in fact whole ranges of them, of a splendid variety of iron ore. They are, in fact, too extensive, and a simple claim of 160 acres on them would be of no value. Thus one object of our trip was lost. There would be no object in our claiming an iron mine when any one can so easily profit by the discovery and do the same. The coal would be of great value if the vein was thicker. We have secured it at all events, and take our chances as to its increasing in thickness and value.

In addition to these large quantities of lead have been found, which, from its appearance, I am led to believe contains so much silver as to be especially valuable on that account.

You have probably heard of a silver mine being found near Boulder City. A piece of the ore was brought to me by a friend for examination, and I found it to be pretty fine *same ore of silver that George Bates and myself found in Arkansas*. It is in fact the only silver ore that can be made to adhere to a magnet, and its chief use is in building engines, railroad track, etc., etc.! As discovered here, however, it may serve the returning emigrant as some consolation for his cry of humbug, and serve as a good proof of the old saying that, "the fools are not all dead yet."

Notwithstanding this I am perfectly satisfied that when the country is more thoroughly prospected, silver will be found here, and not silver alone, but every other metal that was ever found in any country on the globe.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

One look at those mountains must satisfy any person that such in all probability will be the case, and for this reason. Metals of different varieties are always found among volcanic products, and here volcanic and other disturbing elements have evidently existed. The rocks that at one view we can take in all the different formations clear to the earth's centre. Such a disjointed and unnatural stratification of rocks you never beheld as is presented in the mountains about Gregory's diggings. The primary, secondary, drift, etc., etc. formations are thrown about in inextricable confusion; and thrown up through this heterogenous mass by the mighty force beneath, we behold the veins of gold bearing quartz running in every conceivable direction. Though none apparently at first, there is still some system, and a majority of all the principal leads run N.E. and S.W. The probabilities of course are that the other leads are all represented in these vast deposits, but thus far the search has been for gold, and all less valuable metals have been overlooked.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Our agricultural resources are not so extended as one might wish them to be, but there is still a great deal of tillable land, in fact much more than was at first supposed. While upon Plum Creek we explored the country on one of the mountain branches, respecting which but little of anything was known. After leaving the road we traversed a valley from fifteen to twenty-five miles, every acre of which must undoubtedly be brought under cultivation. It is without exception the most beautiful tract of valleys I have ever seen, and in the beauty and picturesqueness of its scenery I doubt if its equal can be found in the United States. It being out of the line of travel but few white men have ever visited it, and as a result it is teeming with game of every description. Antelope and deer were so numerous as to excite no remark, even when they presented themselves in whole droves at a time. Although we saw no bear or panther their tracks were very numerous, and many of them must have been made within the hour we saw them. Our camp was visited by either one or the other of the last named—something which our dogs did not dare attack, and it being dark we could not see him distinctly enough to venture. It is extremely dangerous to wound one unless the means of despatching him are close at hand, as once wounded they will often take the fight in their own hands, and wreak vengeance in their own way. During the night they carried off a deer akin that we had drying on a tree within thirty feet of our tent.

THE CLIMATE.

But to say nothing of our mineral wealth, our agricultural resources, or the abundance and variety of our game, we have a climate that of itself would be a sufficient inducement to emigrate here. For the first few weeks after our arrival here I was not led to notice any special difference between the climate here and at home, and with the exception that our summer has been cooler, the rains more frequent and more pleasant (never assuming that dreary, dismal, drizzling character that they do in the States so often), I am not prepared to assert that our summer has been any more agreeable than the one you have experienced at home. But, now that our fall has arrived, and that we are in the midst of our Indian summer, I must say that never in any part of the States to which I have been my fortune to reside have I ever seen such weather. The air is so pure, the mountains at a distance of fifteen miles, appear more distinctly visible than they would if only a few miles were they to arise from the shore of the lake. I presume to this same cause of the extreme purity of the atmosphere, all the extreme features of the climate can be traced. As I was yesterday remarking to Cam, I have seen some pleasant weather in the States, and like others passively enjoyed it, but each day for the past six weeks has been so delightful that it is impossible for a person not to want to tell everybody of what a pleasant day it is. You can't help feeling it every breath you draw, and you feel as though it deserved mentioning to every one with whom you speak.—If this sort of weather continues, and the old settlers assure us that it was nearly the same all last winter, (though a little colder of course) none can help but be satisfied with the climate of the new territory.

POLITICAL CONDITION.

We are so far from Kansas, (a part of which we formerly were) that none of her laws are considered as binding here. In fact she has by the recent constitution which she has framed and under which she expects admission, entirely cut herself loose from *existing federal law*.

We have a vigilance committee but it is not of much account, and you can easily imagine the consequent state of society here. Seldom a day passes without having numerous fights and rows of various kinds, the parties in which are never even arrested. Occasionally a man is shot and then a little stir is made by the vigilance officers but nothing is ever done.

But we have at last become awake to our duty and have this day completed a system of government which we all confidently expect will give us some protection. Requiring something done immediately "we the people of the territory of Jefferson," issued a call for a convention to which *your humble*, and the gallivanting honor of being a delegate.

The convention closed its session to-day. We have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of forming a government entirely independent of *that is, like our celebrated fore-*fathers declaring ourselves free and independant, owning allegiance only to the *Constitution of the United States*.

On the third Monday of the present month we elect a full board of executive, legislative and judicial officers, and inaugurate a government on our own hook; and we all intend to stand up to it. If old Jemmy Buchanan do not like it, he can whistle, we ask no odds of him or his congress for the present, although we have elected a delegate to Congress, who is to go and request our admission.

Thus far the general government have done exactly nothing for us. We have no mail; our letters are all carried by a private express Co. to whom we pay two mills each as postage.

We have no Indian agent and should they become troublesome no troops to defend us but we have got to ourselves for protection.

Our lands are not surveyed and the Indian title has never been extinguished. We are not even given a government, but had to form one of our own to suit circumstances.

PROSPECTS OF AURARIA.

Our city is increasing much more rapidly than we at first supposed it would on account of gold. The population is of course daily advancing in value, but is still low and but a small proportion to the amount of business transacted at this point. In any little town in Illinois or Iowa where half the business is done that is done in this city, and where the thé future prospects were nothing in comparison to ours, the price of property would be more than double what it is here. Although property here is now worth nearly four times what it was when we arrived, it has never yet fully recovered from the set back given to it by the stampede of last spring. It will soon get up and probably too high, as many heavy capitalists are arriving from Boston and other eastern cities solely for the purpose of investing. But reals being very high they are led to improve their property as rapidly as possible, and are a benefit instead of an injury to the place. One of them a Mr. Page from Boston, is erecting on the corner next this a large imestre building 62x90 ft., three stories high. It will tower above the other buildings here as much as the Great Eastern does above ordinary craft.

JOHN M. CLARK.

Louisiana Vigilance Committee.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "Vigilance Committees are increasing in number in the parishes. The officers of justice are widely ignored by the citizens, who have taken the administration of justice into their own hands. Where is this to end?"

The *Feliciana* of the 8th instant contains the proceedings of a meeting of citizens held at Marksville for the formation of a vigilance committee. The cause of this movement seems to be the number of refugees from Attakapas. The *Pelican* says:

"The Committee of Vigilance will put into the hands of the law all persons guilty of crimes that can be reached by it; but in cases where there is not sufficient proof to insure their condemnation before the Court the committee will judge themselves, and offenders so tried will be executed in the shortest possible time."

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* comments on this as follows, which will be approved by all good citizens:

"There is a species of heroism and patriotism in the act of law abiding citizens furthering the ends of justice, by voluntarily assisting the officers of law to bring offenders to trial, that commands admirat on. Let Col. Cannon and his colleagues of Iuka Springs, further in their functions, and the whole State will applaud their action; but let them, on the other hand, go to the extent hinted at in the latter part of the above extract, and altogether another verdict will be pronounced by public opinion. There is something monstrous in the proposition to exercise summary punishment on those who have been acquitted by the courts for the want of proof that we are disposed to doubt the fidelity of the published proceedings as true of what actually took place in the meeting."

Practicing his Precepts.

[From the Alton Courier, Oct. 22.]

It is well known to our readers that Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis, occupies a leading and prominent position among the many citizens of Missouri whose eyes have been so opened to the evil influences and moral enormities of slavery as to make them desire and labor for the emancipation of their State from the blighting curse that is crippling its energies and retarding—as a dead weight—its progress and prosperity. In proof of Mr. Blair's sincerity in this regard, we clip the following paragraphs from the report of the proceedings of the St. Louis Circuit Court on Thursday last, as published in the Missouri *Democrat* of yesterday:

"Francis P. Blair, Jr., acknowledged deed of emancipation to negro woman, Sarah, wife of Dupre, aged 30 or 40 years; also negro girl, Courtenay, daughter of said Sarah, about 18 years old; also Caroline, daughter of said Sarah, about 12 years of age; also Sallie, daughter of said Sarah, about 9 years of age.

"Francis P. Blair, Jr., acknowledged deed of emancipation to Lewis Williams, aged 45 years."

This commendable act of so distinguished a man is by no means a solitary instance. Frequently, every year, the papers of this city have seen announcements of the emancipation of slaves in different parts of our neighboring State, and we venture to predict that the good work will go on until every yoke of bondage within its borders shall be broken.

It is no part of our mission—it is no portion of the Republican creed—to interfere, in any manner whatever, with slavery where it exists by virtue of constitutional rights and local laws; but, enjoying the blessings of freedom and free labor as we do, we cannot but rejoice when we see those upon whom this curse has been entailed striving to rid themselves of it. And while we have neither the right nor the disposition to interfere in their local affairs by aiding them in any manner, they have our most active sympathies, and our best wishes for their speedy success.

The Slave-Trade Meeting.

According to notice and appointment, a meeting of citizens in favor of the re-opening of direct trade with Africa, for the supply of labor, was held in the Court House in Mount Pleasant, on Thursday, the 20th inst. On motion of Elias Whidden Esq., the meeting was organized by the following appointments:

President—Richard T. Morrison,

Vice Presidents—Wm. Lucas, J. Raven Matthews, W. W. McLeod, H. E. Vincent, Dr. Edward Alliston, P. Edward Pendleton.

Secretaries—Joseph F. Inglesby, Lockwood A. McCants, Robert Muirhead, jr.

Two of the gentlemen above named as Vice-Presidents, who had consented to attend and act, were detained, and appointments were made in their places.

The President, R. S. Morrison, Esq., briefly introduced the proceedings, and gave place to Elias Venning, Esq., who read a report and resolutions, prepared for this occasion by a Committee appointed for the purpose by authority of a meeting of the citizens of Christ Church Parish, as lately reported.

The speakers were then introduced—Col. E. B. Bryan, of St. John's Colleton, and L. W. Spratt, Esq., of this city. Both gentleman delivered able addresses, which were received with eager attention and frequent applause.

The meeting then adjourned to the tables and partook of an abundant and beautiful repast provided by the Committee. After dinner, many toasts, sentiments and speeches were given, and on re-assembling in the room at all, United States. It being out of the line of travel but few white men have ever visited it, and as a result it is teeming with game of every description. Antelope and deer were so numerous as to excite no remark, even when they presented themselves in whole droves at a time. Although we saw no bear or panther their tracks were very numerous, and many of them must have been made within the hour we saw them. Our camp was visited by either one or the other of the last named—something which our dogs did not dare attack, and it being dark we could not see him distinctly enough to venture. It is extremely dangerous to wound one unless the means of despatching him are close at hand, as once wounded they will often take the fight in their own hands, and wreak vengeance in their own way. During the night they carried off a deer akin that we had drying on a tree within thirty feet of our tent.

THE CLIMATE.

But to say nothing of our mineral wealth, our agricultural resources, or the abundance and variety of our game, we have a climate that of itself would be a sufficient inducement to emigrate here. For the first few weeks after our arrival here I was not led to notice any special difference between the climate here and at home, and with the exception that our summer has been cooler, the rains more frequent and more pleasant (never assuming that dreary, dismal, drizzling character that they do in the States so often), I am not prepared to assert that our summer has been any more agreeable than the one you have experienced at home. But, now that our fall has arrived, and that we are in the midst of our Indian summer, I must say that never in any part of the States to which I have been my fortune to reside have I ever seen such weather. The air is so pure, the mountains at a distance of fifteen miles, appear more distinctly visible than they would if only a few miles were they to arise from the shore of the lake. I presume to this same cause of the extreme purity of the atmosphere, all the extreme features of the climate can be traced. As I was yesterday remarking to Cam, I have seen some pleasant weather in the States, and like others passively enjoyed it, but each day for the past six weeks has been so delightful that it is impossible for a person not to want to tell everybody of what a pleasant day it is. You can't help feeling it every breath you draw, and you feel as though it deserved mentioning to every one with whom you speak.—If this sort of weather continues, and the old settlers assure us that it was nearly the same all last winter, (though a little colder of course) none can help but be satisfied with the climate of the new territory.

POLITICAL CONDITION.

We are so far from Kansas, (a part of which we formerly were) that none of her laws are considered as binding here. In fact she has by the recent constitution which she has framed and under which she expects admission, entirely cut herself loose from *existing federal law*.

We have a vigilance committee but it is not of much account, and you can easily imagine the consequent state of society here. Seldom a day passes without having numerous fights and rows of various kinds, the parties in which are never even arrested. Occasionally a man is shot and then a little stir is made by the vigilance officers but nothing is ever done.

But we have at last become awake to our duty and have this day completed a system of government which we all confidently expect will give us some protection. Requiring something done immediately "we the people of the territory of Jefferson," issued a call for a convention to which *your humble*, and the gallivanting honor of being a delegate.

The convention closed its session to-day. We have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of forming a government entirely independent of *that is, like our celebrated fore-*fathers declaring ourselves free and independant, owning allegiance only to the *Constitution of the United States*.

On the third Monday of the present month we elect a full board of executive, legislative and judicial officers, and inaugurate a government on our own hook; and we all intend to stand up to it. If old Jemmy Buchanan do not like it, he can whistle, we ask no odds of him or his congress for the present, although we have elected a delegate to Congress, who is to go and request our admission.

Thus far the general government have done exactly nothing for us. We have no mail; our letters are all carried by a private express Co. to whom we pay two mills each as postage.

We have no Indian agent and should they become troublesome no troops to defend us but we have got to ourselves for protection.

Our lands are not surveyed and the Indian title has never been extinguished. We are not even given a government, but had to form one of our own to suit circumstances.

PROSPECTS OF AURARIA.

Our city is increasing much more rapidly than we at first supposed it would on account of gold. The population is of course daily advancing in value, but is still low and but a small proportion to the amount of business transacted at this point. In any little town in Illinois or

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mrs. E. Hamilton Holly, daughter of General Alexander Hamilton, died recently at Washington.

—The bolt from the Democratic party in Albany, N. Y., which last year defeated Erastus Corning for re-election to Congress, is still kept up, the bolters having nominated a full local ticket. One of their candidates is Samuel G. Courtney, a son-in-law of Daniel S. Dickinson.

—The Legislature of Vermont, on Thursday, re-elected the members of the Supreme Court as follows:—Isaac F. Redfield of Windsor, Chief Justice; Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, Ass. O. Aledin, of St. Albans, John Pierpont, of Vergennes, James Bamett, of Woodstock, and Loyal H. Kellogg, of Brattleboro, Associate Justices.

—Mr. Logan, the Republican candidate for Congress in Oregon, who was defeated by sixteen votes, has given Stout, who holds the certificate, notice of his intention to contest the right of the latter to his seat, and it is believed by those who profess to be informed that Logan can make a very good showing in favor of his right.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says those who ought to know say that Cook, the second in command under Old Brown, is a brother-in-law of Gov. Willard, of Indiana.

—Trinity Church, New York, was the scene of a novel display last Sabbath. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia preached there, and some of the usages of the English Established Church were introduced. The Bishop wears the Broadbrimmed hat, common with high officials in the Established Church in the old country. He wore during the services the daintiest fancy colored kid gloves, and a regular English "Beadle" was provided by Trinity for the occasion. Armed with his glittering staff of office, the "Beadle" escorted the Bishop from the chancel to the pulpit, and after the sermon back again, with silent pomp and gravity.

—A suit brought by Mrs. Hannerty in Rhode Island, against Bishop O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Bishop of that State, to recover $5,000 alleged to have been lent to the former Bishop of that State, who was drowned on the Arctic, is exciting some interest there from the fact that the note has been lost and its existence depends on the testimony of witnesses, which is quite conflicting. The facts that a priest attempted some years ago to abduct a daughter of Mrs. Hannerty, on pretence of taking her to a nunnery, and that Mrs. Hannerty herself has, since the loaning of the money, turned Protestant, add both interest and feeling to the trial.

—The final and most amusing scene of Brown's war in Virginia was the flight of the people of the village of Sandy Hook, on Wednesday. A Mr. Moore heard a cry of murder somewhere in the valley and a report of firearms. Soon it was reported that Cook was murdering all the white people in the valley, and the entire population of the Hook, three hundred men, women and children fled precipitately to Harper's Ferry, where they were sheltered for the night.—Col. Lee and the U. S. marines explored the valley, and reported that all was quiet there and nothing had been seen or heard of the terrible Cook. Then the Sandy Hook people returned to their deserted hearthstones in peace.

—The following pair of extracts are a fair sample of the tone of a large portion of the Southern Democratic press towards Mr. Douglas:

We do not believe that Douglas is the first choice of a single Southern-born man in the State of Mississippi for the Presidency. Never was a man more loathed. He is looked upon as a miserable demagogue, who would not scruple to sell his soul, if by so doing he could reach the goal of his ambition—the White House.—*Vicksburg Sun.*

—From the borders of Virginia to the banks of the Mississippi, the advocates of Mr. Douglas cannot name a Democrat that holds a place as high as that of a Congressman, or that has ever been honored by his party with a candidacy for any office or position, who will not rather witness the nomination of almost any other Democrat whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, than that of Stephen A. Douglas. His vanting ambition and pestilent demagoguery have created all the troubles that now distract our party, and the Democratic masses, as well as their honored representatives, are anxious to wash their hands of him at once and forever.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

An old man in Indiana recently cowhided his daughter nineteen years old for wearing hoops. Another father in the same State tied his daughter out of doors for the same offense.

—The returns from two-thirds of the counties in Indiana show a majority against calling a Constitutional Convention.

—The Morgan County *Journal* of last week says that the "hog crop" in that county is unusually promising, and that the corn yield will be such that they will be put in perfect condition.

—One hundred tons of hay belonging to parties living near Peoria was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The fire took from the prairie, although the grass was picked up in a yard at quite a distance from anything inflammable. The dwelling houses adjoining narrowly escaped.

—The Peoria *Transcript* says that a couple of boys of that city, both under ten years of age, got into a quarrel one day last week, when one of them gave the other so severe a kick that he died from its effect on Saturday last.

—Mr. Daniel Sweeny, who lives near Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill., estimates his crop of sorghum sugar this year at one hundred barrels.

—The Outonagon *Miner* says that "Condeacon," the oldest Chief of the Ontonagon band, died week before last. He was nearly 100 years old, being quite a lad and remembering well the first mining enterprise undertaken in this country near the forks of the Ontonagon, and in the vicinity of his famous "copper rock."

—The Alton *Courier* says that John L. Henricha, a farmer, aged 67, living ten miles from that city, was instantly killed on Friday last by being run over with a wagon loaded with lumber. Family difficulties, in Carlinville, of too indelicate purport to justify publication. Mr. Hughes gave himself up to the Sheriff at Carlinville this morning.

P. S.—We learn additional particulars as follows, from Conductor Philibrook, who was in charge of this train:

Soon as the cars stopped, almost, the shot was heard, and without a word said or recognition between the parties, Hughes stood a few feet from the car and shot between or over the heads of a boy and the man who was there to to take the mail-bag. The shot took effect on Allen, about six inches forward of the ear. Williams reeled round the stove, fell, raised himself, and with one hand to e ch ear, until he was taken and carried into the depot office and laid on a bed, where he bled profusely. Hughes ran like a deer up town—was pursued, but he gained his store premises. Doctors were speedily at hand—the wound dressed, and the ball found, (no) lodged in the head. There was a great excitement at first among passengers and bystanders, and had Hughes remained on the spot he would have been roughly handled; but as soon as it became known who had committed the act, the sensation mainly subsided. Mr. Hughes has two stores in Carlinville, and is one of its prominent business men. Mr. Williams has borne a good character heretofore, and was quiet and gentlemanly on the train, and had the respect of railroad men.

Get Ready for the "Census Man."

Next year will occur the great decennial census of the United States, made by the general government. Persons will be appointed for every locality in the States and Territories to gather statistics of the inhabitants, and of all the agricultural productions, manufactures, etc. Every individual should be ready for the correct and accurate statement of land occupied by him, the number of acres and the amount of each cropraised by him during the year ending June, etc. Those who were called upon in 1850 will doubtless remember the difficulty experienced in making up a correct statement of the various crops. As these reports will be called for in June, it will be necessary to give in the crops gathered this year, and the suggestion that we now make is, that cultivators write down, while fresh in mind, the number of acres under cultivation, including the wheat, etc., already gathered. The number of bushels of each kind, the amount per acre, and the gross amount will be required. The milk products also, and the amount of pork, beef, etc., will also be asked for.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

[From the Baltimore American.]

It is perfectly idle, to say the least, to turn such an event into political capital. No party would dream of endorsing these or similar atrocities; and it is a poor and unworthy class of tactics that would seek to fasten the responsibility anywhere else than upon the misguided actors themselves. Whatever may be the tendency of their avowed principles, no organization worthy of the name will countenance violent resistance of the law in slave territory. There are a few demented persons scattered over the Northern States—and we shall not be much annoyed to enumerate them—Gerrit Smith, Fred Douglass, Mellen, if he is still alive, and two or three more. But there is no party of respectable dimensions that has a plank in its platform upon which the late mad foray could be justified.

The Shooting Affair at Carlinville.

[From the Alton Democrat.]

As the train was passing Carlinville, last night, Mail Agent Williams was shot through the head, while standing in the door of his car, by a merchant of Carlinville, by name of Hughes. The shot was supposed to be fatal, last night, but telegraph report, and word by down train, this morning, pronounce the wound not necessarily mortal, and the symptoms were favorable. Williams has resided at Carlinville—was also a clerk for Messrs. Blair & Ballinger, in Alton, in times past. Has a daughter married in this city. Some family difficulties, in Carlinville, of too indelicate purport to justify publication. Mr. Hughes gave himself up to the Sheriff at Carlinville this morning.

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The Cherokee Nation.

John Ross, President of the Cherokee Nation, now in his 70th year, delivered his annual message on the 3d inst., when the National Council met.

The Senate organized by the election of John Foster as President, and N. T. Martin as Clerk. The Council chose James Saunders, Speaker, and Thomas B. Wolf, Clerk.

On the 5th the two houses met in joint session, and elected the following officers: Riley Keys, David Carter, John T. Adair, Jesse Bushyhead, and James W. Bland, Judges of the Supreme Court; L. H. Keys, Judge of the Northern Judicial Circuit, and James Mackey, of the Southern Circuit; a Judge and Solicitor for each District; John Drew, James Brown and Daniel Colston, members of the Executive Council; Charles H. Campbell, Superintendent Public Schools; Lewis Ross, National Treasurer, and Geo. W. Brower, Auditor.

A Tragedy—J. W. Bandy Killed.

[From the Versailles County (Ill.) Press.]

Last Wednesday evening the sidewalk in front of the *Press* printing office was the scene of a most melancholy tragedy. The chief actors were James W. Bandy and Alexander Killpatrick, both well known citizens of Danville. The former, and whose life was the forfeit of the dreadful rencontre, was a young man, just blooming into active life; the survivor is the head of a family, having a wife and two children.

Some high words passed between Killpatrick and Samuel Bandy, a brother of the deceased, while they were standing on the porch of the McCormack House. Both parties were somewhat under the influence of liquor, and were, therefore, easily excited. After a slight quarrel, S. Bandy called Killpatrick "a son of a b——h," and said that if he repea ed it, he would be struck. He did so and S. struck him with the back of his hand. The bystanders interfered, and R. A. Martin, the laddlord, ordered them all off the porch, and taking hold of K. led him into the street, telling him to go to the printing office, and not make a fuss near his house. K. went into the office, and after a few minutes came out and stood on the step, talking with some persons. One witness states that he had a hatchet under his coat while there.

At this point of the description, he who had just heard of the encounter, came up to the crowd, and was told by some indiscreet person that K. was at the printing office, armed with a hatchet. Then, in a loud and threatening manner, the deceased and S. Bandy came towards the office, the latter being armed with stones. Deceased was in advance of his brother, and within a few feet of K., when S. Bandy hurled a rock at K. Killpatrick dodged into the office, and, while engaged in the search for the hatchet, the rock struck the deceased a blow on the head, and then fled.

The fallen man was taken to his home, where he lingered in unconscious existence for nearly two days, when his spirit quit its shattered tabernacle forever.

The last that was seen of Killpatrick was a few moments after the tragedy. Blood was streaming down his face, and he was crying aloud; his ears of course, were deafened, and he had done, without intending it, blinded his eyesight, and he was fleeing—he knew not, he, seemed to care not, whither.

Dry Goods.

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From Auction.

T. B. CARTER

Has received during the past week large additions to his stock of

FALL DRY GOODS,

making it very attractive and complete in every department.

GREAT BARGAINS

ARE NOW OFFERED IN

Silks, Robes, Poplins, Ottomans,

PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOES,

Camillas, Valencias, Cashmeres, De Laines,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,

EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, CLOTHS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TABLE LINENS, &c., &c.

PRICES LOW—TERMS CASH.
136 Lake Street.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Great Carpet Hall.

135 & 137 LAKE-ST., UP STAIRS.

Hollister & Wilkins,

Have on sale a large and superior assortment of

MEDALLION, WILTON, TAPESTRY-VELVETS,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAIN, SUPERFINE INGRAIN and STAIR

CARPETINGS.

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MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
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Window Shades and Curtain Goods

In great variety, with Trimmings to match.

FURNISHING GOODS:

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS
AND PILLOW CASING,
TABLE LI EN, NAPKINS,
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Upholstering Goods,

OF ALL KINDS.

Mattresses, Lounges,

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

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...OMPOUNDED FROM ...ILE EXTRACTS, and put up in ...ES, ALL TIGHT, and WILL ...P IN ANY CLIMATE.

...that different Cathartics act ...on different portions of the ...bowels.

...The Family Cathartic ...Pill has, with due reference ...to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are adapted alike in all cases where a Cathartic is needed. Hence, as Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Pains in the Back and Limbs, and Diseases of the whole body, arise from frequently, if neglected, and in a long ...ge of simple ills, a Unvexing Sometime of Costiveness, Headache, or weight in the umbilical from the natural when adjusted to the body. ...dd-ly

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M. V. DELAHAY. JEPT. L. DUGGER. W. W. GALLAGHER. [my19-d&3 6m]

MAXWELL & DART, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 50 Exchange Place, NEW YORK. Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Bank Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to. Special attention given to purchase of Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail. mh24-ly 6879

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Press & Tribune.

In the Woods. I walked alone in the forests of Arkansas woods: The fresh was without; and the sweetbriar's breath So longer gave its fragrance to the air.

The barberry strung its coral beads so more; The tassels sown on quaky wings had flown; And myriad leaves, on which the dumb year wrote Her burning farewell, at my feet were strewn.

A loneliness pervaded every spot; A gloom of winter, on which the dead seal portook; All Nature mourned, I said: November wind Hath torn the fair 4 pages from her book.

But suddenly a wild bird overhead Poured forth a strain so strangely clear and sweet, It seemed to bring me back the skies of May. And wake the sleeping violets at my feet.

Then long I pondered o'er the poet's words, "In the insect breast is a winter's time." Till like the voice of love they reached my pain, And gave me respite to hear Spring my clime.

O murmuring heart! thy pinions may decay, Thy falls grow cold, thy golden dreams take wing Still in the realm of field youth is joy, Heaven kindly leaves some bird of hope to sing.

Mackinac in 1671.

Fisheries—Lunar Tides—Subterranean Communication between the Lakes.

The following paper, translated from the "Jesuit Relations," was read at the last meeting of the Chicago Historical Society. Its authorship is unknown; but it was probably written by Marquette, the founder of the mission at that point. It may possess some interest, as exhibiting the observations of the intelligent missionaries who resided there at that early period. It may be observed, that the supposed lunar influence upon the lakes, would naturally be more observable in the straits, where, from the narrowness of the channel, any ebb or flow in Lakes Huron and Michigan, though inconsiderable in the broad expanse of these Lakes, would cause a more marked change, both in the volume of water and the capacity of the current:

OF THE MISSION OF ST. IGNACE AT MISSILIMAKINAC.

Missillimakinac is an island famous in these regions, of more than a league in diameter, and elevated in some places by such high cliffs as to be seen more than twelve leagues off. It is situated just in the strait forming the communications between Lakes Huron and Illinois (Michigan). It is the key and, as it were, the gate for all the tribes from the South, as the Sault (St. Marie) is for those of the North, there being in this section of country only those two passages by water, for a great number of nations who have to go by one or other of these channels, in order to reach the French settlements. This presents a peculiarly favorable opportunity, both for instructing those who pass here, and also for obtaining easy access and conveyance to their places of abode.

This place is the most noted in these regions for the abundance of its fisheries; for, according to the Indian saying, "this is the home of the fishes." Elsewhere, although they exist in large numbers, it is not properly their home, which is in the neighborhood of Missillimakinac. In fact, besides the fish common to all the other tribes, as the herring, carp, pike, goldfish, white-fish and sturgeon. There are found three varieties of the trout—one common; the second of a larger size, three feet long and one foot thick; a third species, which we seen the ice moving against the wind as fast as ships under sail. The third is, that among these currents, we have discovered a species of salmon-trout, which sometimes are found for some years in the same island, to escape the Iroquois. Four villages of Outaouacs (Ottawas) had also their abode in this quarter.

It is worthy of notice, that those who bore the name of the Island, and called themselves Missillimakinac, were so numerous, that some of the survivors yet living here assure us that they once had thirty villages, all enclosed in a fortification of a league and a half in circuit, when the Iroquois came and defeated them, inflated by a victory they had gained over 5,000 men of that nation, who had carried their hostilities as far as the country of the Agnichronons.

In one word, the quantity of fish, united with the excellence of the soil for Indian corn, has always been a powerful attraction to the tribes in these regions, of which the greater part subsist only on fish, but some on Indian corn. On this account many of these same tribes, perceiving that peace is likely to be established with the Iroquois, have turned their attention to this point so convenient for a return to their own country, and will follow the examples of those who have made a beginning on the islands of Lake Huron, which by this means will soon be peopled from one end to the other, an event highly desirable to facilitate the instruction of the Indian race, whom it would not be necessary to seek in the remote sources of the hundred leagues on these great lakes, with inconceivable danger and hardships.

In order to aid the execution of the design, signified to us by many of the savages, of taking up their abode at this point, where some have already made a beginning, hunting in the neighborhood, we ourselves have also wintered here, in order to make arrangements for establishing the mission of St. Ignace, from whence it will be easy to have access to all the Indians of Lake Huron, when the several tribes shall have settled each on its own lands.

With these advantages, the place has also its inconveniences, particularly for the French, who are not yet familiar, as are the savages, with the different kinds of fishery, in which the latter are trained from their birth; the winds and the tides occasion no small embarrassment to the fishermen.

First—The winds: For this is the central point between the three great lakes which surround it, and which seem incessantly tossing ball at each other. For in summer the wind commonly blowing from Lake Michigan than Lake Huron hurls back the gale it has received, and Lake Superior in its turn, sends forth its blast from another quarter, and thus the game is played from one to the other—and as these Lakes are of vast extent, the winds cannot be otherwise than boisterous, especially during the autumn.

The second inconvenience arises from the tides, which have properly speaking no regularity; for whether they are caused by the winds blowing from one point to the other, driving the waters before them, and making them to flow by a species of reflux, which, on whether they are genuine tides, and that there is some other cause occasioning the increase and dimunition of the water, we have observed sometimes so much inequality, and at others so much regularity, that we have been unable to pronounce an opinion upon movements at once so regular and so irregular. We have distinctly observed that at the full and the new moon, the tides change once each natural day—to-day high, to-morrow low, during eight or ten days; and that the rest of the time scarcely any change is perceptible, the waters preserving an equilibrium—neither high nor low, unless the winds again change.

These facts are somewhat noticeable as regards these species of tides. The first is, that the current at this point sets almost always from one point, viz. towards Lake Michigan, and yet causing no increase or diminution from the ordinary course of the waters. The second is, that the currents flow almost uniformly against the wind, and sometimes with as much rapidity as the tide before Quebec; and we have seen the ice moving against the wind as fast as ships under sail. The third is, that among these currents, we have discovered a species of salmon-trout, which sometimes have lived for some years in the same island, to escape the Iroquois. Four villages of Outaouacs (Ottawas) had also their abode in this quarter.

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1859.

The Exchange market to-day is variable. Some of the banks sell at ½, while others are charging ¼. It is scarce at both figures, and Bankers are only supplying best customers and sparingly at that. It will probably be uniform at ¼ in a day or two, but it can scarcely remain at this figure, for the rise in grain will stimulate shipments, and with present advices from Europe lead dealers to place all the produce they can upon the seaboard before the close of navigation. It may be, however, that Bankers prefer to keep up the price of Exchange, in order to retain as large a supply as possible in New York, as a reserve for the winter months. With present prospects, a very large amount of Exchange will be made within the next forty days. We much mistake if it does not very greatly exceed the current demand.

Currency is plenty and discounts on shipments of produce readily obtained. No other paper finds any favor with the banks.

Gold continues scarce, at quotations, viz: 1@¼.

The general Money market is close and collections difficult. Agents of Eastern capitalists report some activity in long loans at 10 per cent. But they are still very particular as to the security. Inside productive city property, unincumbered of course, is the only thing that can find any favor. Owners of farms or outside city property need not take the trouble to apply.

There are scarcely any transactions outside the banks. As usual, rates are nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD Co.—The following are the comparative earnings of the above road for the week ending Oct. 22d:

	1859.	1858.		
Freight	$17,546 18	$26,987 86	$10,716 68	Dec.
Passengers	11,561 75	8,912 84	2,649 00	Dec.
Mails, &c	1,166 00	1 12 .00	25 00	Dec.
	$30,308 91	$36,901 50	$ 7,794 59	Dec.

COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The movement of produce during the past week will be found in the following comparative tables of imports and exports:

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

Week ending Oct. 22.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1858.
Flour, brls	32,252	23,511	515,047	454,245
Wheat, bu	411,179	402,059	4,411,305	3,160,446
Corn, bu	46,773	6,000	1,004,415	1,196,000
Oats, bu	78,705	76,949	1,100,065	1,846,790
Barley, bu	1,000	1,000	27,000	
Rye, bu	44,029	41,573	397,117	
Grass seed, lbs	54,000	54,000	270,000	
Potatoes, bu	3,937	3,647	187,791	
Provisions, lbs	2,000		2,000	
Broom Corn, lbs			19,750	
Pork, brls	275	225	20,965	
Lard, lbs		500	2,000	
Beef, brls	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000
Live Hogs, No	4,427	3,957	230,626	
Cattle, No		200	10,000	
Wool, lbs	2,000	12,000	14,000	
Hides, No	113,000	340,371	2,998,642	
Live Hogs, No	1,000		10,000	
Dried Meats, lbs	2,000	2,000	254,000	
Sugar, hhds	1,000	1,000	5,000	
Sugar, bris	200	1,400	5,474	
Molasses, bris		1,000	1,000	
Coffee Sacks		60,700	487,300	
Sugar, bags		2,000	20,000	
Linseed, brls		200	12,437	
Lead, No	473,000	226,000	10,000,000	
Wool, lbs	2,000	12,000	14,000	
Mill Stuffs, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Hides, lbs